

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STAR.—On the 4th inst. another star was added to our national flag, representing the State of Kansas, which was admitted into the Union on the 28th of last January. This is in accordance with an act of Congress, passed April 4, 1818, which runs thus: "On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding each admission." It is fitting that while we mourn the temporary loss (for we cannot call it a permanent one) of eleven of our family of states, a new one, representative alike of freedom and progress, should enroll its name on the old family register. Others there are to come, but none, we trust, will encounter such difficulties in the way as did Kansas. She asked for admission when the nation was at peace and she alone distracted by internal struggles; she has gained admission only when she was at peace and the nation at war.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The House of Representatives, on the 9th inst., passed a bill providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President of the 18th of April, 1861. The bill provides that they shall be paid from the time they were called into service until the 30th of June. The unanimity with which the House passed the bill argues well for the spirit now animating its members. The volunteers are suffering for the want of money, and the passage of this necessary measure of relief will gladden many a camp fire, and assuage many of the necessary trials of the soldier's life.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
MARTINSBURG, VA., July 10, 1861.

The following is the list of Officers composing the Provost Guard, for Martinsburg, Va.

Provost Marshal—Major Thos. W. Lynn,
1st. Regt. Penn'a Vol.
1st Assistant—Capt. Jas. L. Selfridge,
2d do —Capt. Emlin Franklin,
3d do —Capt. Eyster,
Lieutenant Wm. A. H. Lewis,
do George L. Freed,
do Awl,
do Roth,
do T. L. Thompson.

SUTLERS.—An order has been issued from the War Department which states that the existing regulations upon the subject of the appointment of sutlers in the army are rescinded, and henceforth the appointments will be made by the Secretary of War.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REFUSES TO CORRESPOND WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Washington Star states that Taylor, who came hither under a flag of truce yesterday, says that his business was disposed of at the White House in a very few minutes, for in that time he was sent back to General Scott, with a letter less on his person than on entering the Union lines, the President not deeming the communication he brought such as required him to enter into any correspondence whatever with Mr Jefferson Davis. Taylor was next immediately faced in the direction from which he came, and marched back to Gen. McDowell's headquarters, where though courteously and kindly treated, he was put under a strict guard until an early hour the next morning, when he was escorted back to the Confederate lines, and turned loose to find his way back to Beauregard, without having accomplished what was evidently a main point to be attained by his mission—namely, to communicate with traitors in our midst, who had doubtless been prepared to send to Beauregard through him important information concerning the alleged contemplated movement of General McDowell's army upon the Confederate lines.

The Star further says, although the President has communicated the exact contents of the letter from Davis brought by Taylor, to none besides his constitutional advisers and Gen. Scott, from certain signs we were able to assure the public that it amounted to nothing of an earthly importance at the present crisis.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1861.—I am informed on good authority that General Scott positively proposes to cross over into Virginia, and be present at the thrashing of the rebels at Manassas Junction. His body guard is now being selected.

FLAG PRESENTED.—Some of the patriotic citizens of this town have presented to the 21st Regiment, Pa. Vol., a handsome American Flag as a memorial of its entrance into Martinsburg on the 3d of July, 1861. In the hands of these Volunteers the starry emblem will never be dishonored.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN BATTLE-CRY

BY T. A'BECKET, AUTHOR OF "COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN."

TUNE.—"Gay and Happy."

Hark! the trumpet calls to duty,
See, our glorious Flag's unfurl'd,
The Stars and Stripes unite in beauty,
The pride and envy of the world.
So let the world jog as it will,
We are for the Union still;
For the Union, for the Union
We are for the Union still.

If we wish the Flag respected,
We must answer honor's call;
Duty must not be neglected,
Tho' our dearest friends should fall.
So let the world jog, &c.

TRAITORS have betrayed the nation,
But we will by the UNION stand;
Let every PATRIOT seek his station,
With the gallant warlike band.
So let the world jog, &c.

Tho' the REBELS have exulted,
In their TREASON and their shame;
Yet the FLAG they have insulted,
Still retains its honor'd name.
So let the world jog, &c.

Long its folds shall float above us,
While we shout our battle cry;
"We will fight for those who love us,
But let every traitor die."
So let the world jog, &c.

Pennsylvanians to your station,
Boldly meet the Traitor foe;
Fight as bravely for the nation,
As you did in Mexico.
So let the world jog, &c.

Then your names shall live in story,
And echo'd be from strand to strand;
Then fight for LIBERTY and GLORY,
The UNION and your NATIVE LAND.
So let the world jog, &c.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.—Speaking of the grandeur and dignity characterizing the movements of the Grand Army of the country in our present struggle, an article in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 11th, contains the following beautiful illustration:

"There is something about the very slowness and steadiness of these movements, which is appalling. Instead of looking on with any feeling of impatience, we rather stand with awe as when we are expecting some tremendous storm in nature. As one black cloud rolls up after another towards the zenith, and the lightning begins to play along the edges of the inky sky, and the thunder comes growling from the very depths of the heavens, first in the far distance, but ever nearer, and the few large drops began to fall, we do not doubt the power that is to be displayed, nor are we impatient for the beginning of that tremendous convulsion which is first to make devastation and then to purify the atmosphere. And we mistake if this impression is not striking cold to the heart of the rebels."